OSCE ODIHR
HATE CRIME REPORTING

Information contained in this report was compiled as part of ODIHR's 2019 Hate Crime Report.
For more information, including on previous years' reporting, please visit: hatecrime.osce.org/north-macedonia

For more information about ODIHR's Hate Crime Report, visit: hatecrime.osce.org/our-methodology

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Summary

North Macedonia regularly reports hate crime data to ODIHR.

North Macedonia implemented ODIHR's Training Against Hate Crimes for Law Enforcement (TAHCLE) Programme in 2014. Following changes to the hate crime provisions in 2018, a refresher training-of-trainers session for police was conducted by ODIHR in December 2021.

North Macedonia implemented ODIHR's Prosecutors and Hate Crime Training (PAHCT) programme in 2019 and 2026, and in 2022 completed a training course on hate crimes for the judiciary together with the OSCE Mission to Skopje.

Hate crime data collection in North Macedonia
Support for hate crime victims in North Macedonia
Hate crime capacity building in North Macedonia
North Macedonia's hate crime legislation

ODIHR's Key Observation

ODIHR observes that the law enforcement agencies of North Macedonia have not recorded the bias motivations of hate crimes.

Official Data

Figures include cases of incitement to hatred, threats and attacks due to political affiliation, which may fall outside of the OSCE's hate crime definition.

Year	Hate crimes recorded by police	Prosecuted	Sentenced
2019	23	0	0

Police data by bias motivation

The records below may include hate speech cases that fall outside of the OSCE's definition of hate crime. Detailed data on different types of crime or bias motivations are not available.

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Racist and xenophobic

Police data by type of crime

The records below may include hate speech cases that fall outside of the OSCE's definition of hate crime. Detailed data on different types of crime or bias motivations are not available.



Unspecified crime type



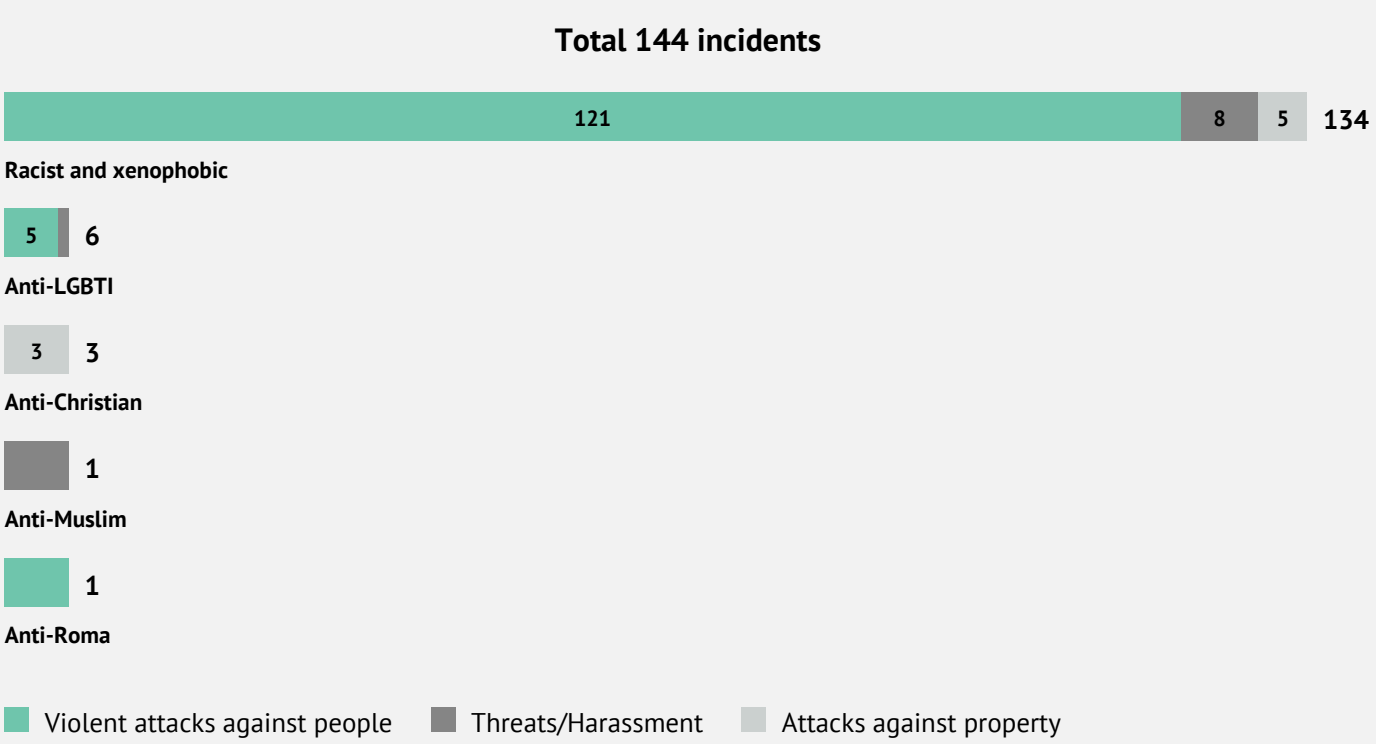
Incitement to violence

National Developments

Amendments to the Criminal Code adopted in late 2018 entered into force in 2019. These included a hate crime definition, the introduction of specific penalty enhancing provisions for a number of offences and updates to the aggravating circumstance provision applicable to all offences in the Code. The Department for Criminal Intelligence and Analysis of the Ministry of Interior changed the hate crime recording registration form in accordance with amendments to the Criminal Code that stipulate a specific definition of hatred. The Department also amended relevant provisions and incorporated hatred as a motive for committing a number of existing crimes, with the aim of creating a comprehensive framework for monitoring hate crime trends and to improve the institutional response to hate crime in terms of recognizing, detecting and sentencing such crimes.

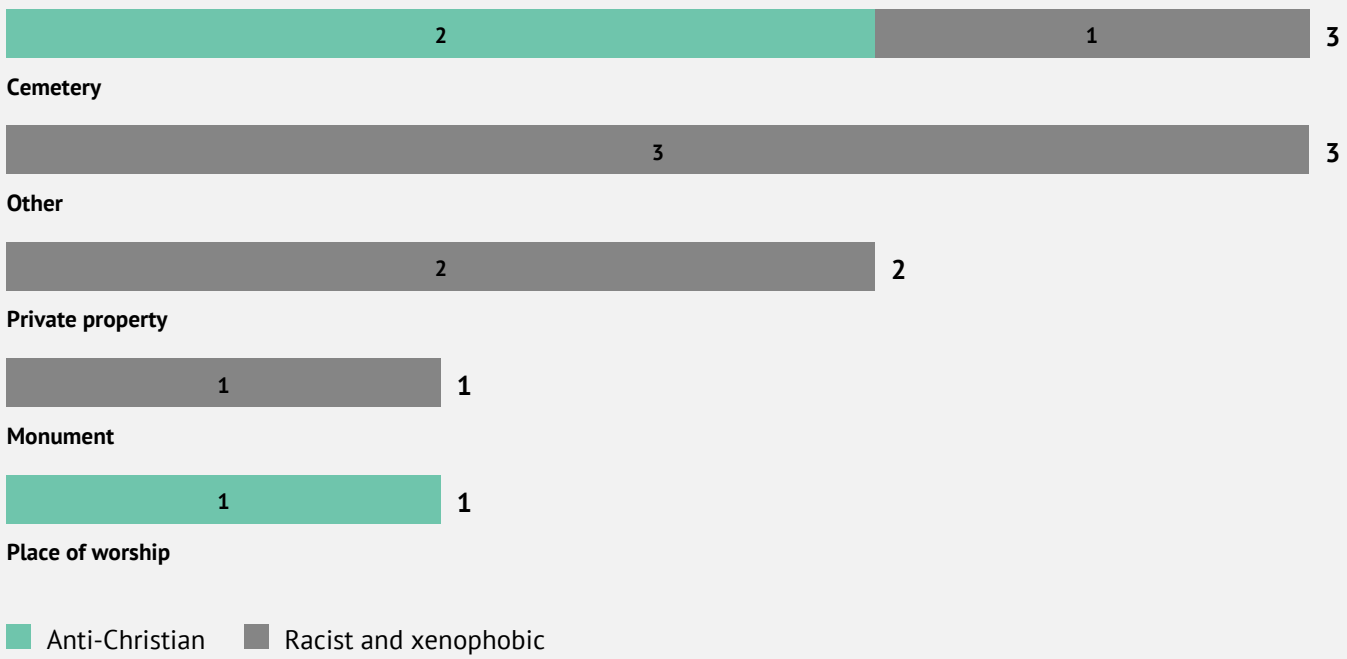
The Ministry of Justice has prepared a working version of the Law on Payment of Monetary Compensation for Victims of Violent Crimes. The purpose of this law is to provide monetary compensation to victims of violent crimes in accordance with the principle of social solidarity, but also to prevent the secondary victimization of victims during proceedings.

Incidents reported by civil society

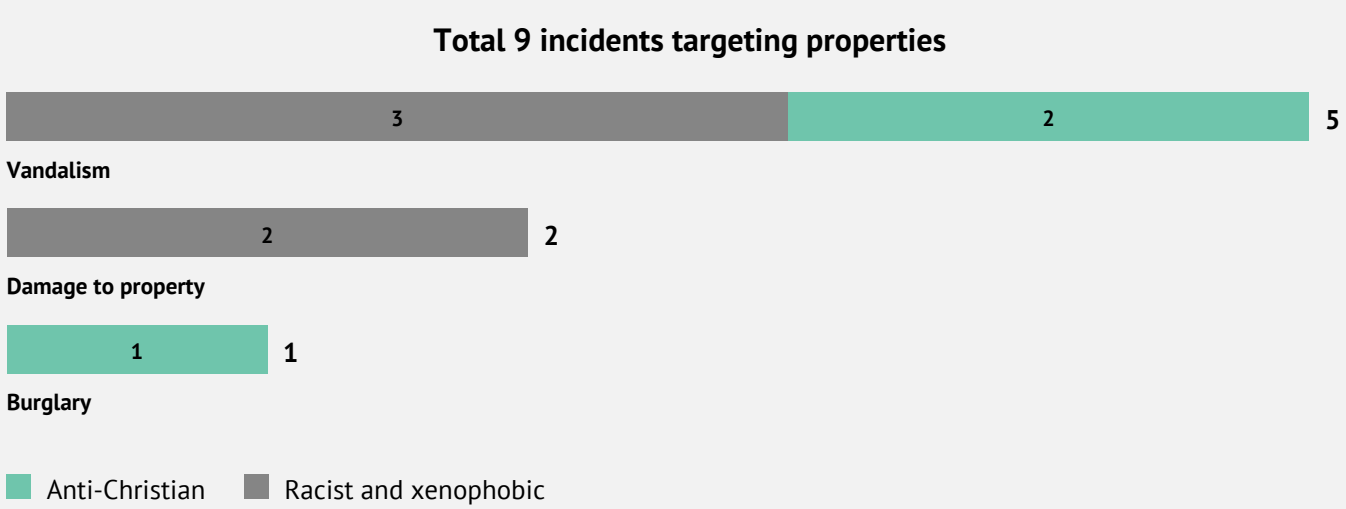


Please note that the total number of incidents may be lower than the sum of incidents presented in the breakdown chart above, as some incidents involve multiple bias motivations.

Targeted properties



Type of property attack



View civil society incidents for North Macedonia, 2019